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the bill. And mayors feel strongly about urban renewal. While here they passed overwhelmingly a resolution calling on Congress to hold public hearings on the President's veto.

But mayoral feeling about the need for Federal help in certain civic undertakings goes deeper than just that.

Norris Poulson, mayor of Los Angeles and president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, said bluntly that the time has come for a reappraisal of the priorities the country gives in doling out money for domestic programs.

It's all lopsided, Mayor Poulson said in effect. He, and other speakers as well, pointed out that two-thirds of all Americans now live in urban areas. Three-fourths of all industrial jobs are centered in cities and more than half of the national real wealth is, too.

AID PROPORTION HIT

In spite of this, Mayor Poulson told his colleagues, a preponderant amount of Federal aid is still being pumped into rural areas. In fiscal 1959, he charged, the Government spent \$5,400 million on farm subsidies alone. It only allotted \$300 million "for urban renewal, slum clearance, housing, and all the related programs."

What makes this so hard to swallow, according to Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia, is that requests for \$600 million worth of urban renewal projects alone are now on file with the Federal Housing Administration. And he says surveys show there will be \$500 million in new applications each year for the foreseeable future.

Another thing that rankles, Mayor Poulson said, is that aid for urban renewal goes into capital improvements, which cannot be said of farm supports. He explained that not only does urban renewal reduce local costs—for police, fire, and health services which unrenewed "slum" areas need—but it piles up new tax revenues for State and national governments as well.

TREND TO CONTINUE

Though two-thirds of the U.S. population—or 100 million people—now live in 168 urban areas, this, the Mayors stressed, was not the end of it. Eighty percent are expected to live in cities by 1980.

Everyone admits, said Mayor Dilworth, that the cities are straining their resources to the utmost to prepare for what is coming.

"But," he said, "it is clear that the cities cannot do it alone any more than the farmers can do it alone, or than the free world can do it alone without the help of our national Government. And the cities are asking for only \$300 million a year as against a grand total of more than \$8 billion which will be spent on farm and foreign relief."

"Yet we are faced (referring to the housing bill veto) with a stubborn refusal by the Executive Branch of our Federal Government to face up to the fact that today and for the foreseeable future we are an urban people."

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, several days ago Congress passed, by unanimous vote of both Houses, the so-called Captive Nations Week resolution, setting aside the third week of July as a week in which the American people would offer prayers and express their wishes for the ultimate liberation of the various nationalist groups which are now enslaved by Soviet Russia.

President Eisenhower has carried out the mandate of the resolution, and proclaimed the third week of July as Captive Nations Week.

This morning, as we all now know, Soviet Premier Khrushchev made a very bitter speech, charging that the resolution and the presidential proclamation were a direct interference in the international affairs of the Soviet Union, and stating that there was a campaign in the United States to discredit communism.

The Soviet Premier was correct in one respect: The passage of the resolution was a part of a campaign to discredit communism and to hit communism in one of its weakest spots, namely, its control over various national groups which undoubtedly desire their independence, but which are unable to obtain it because of the pressure of the Russian secret police and the Russian armies.

Those countries include the three Baltic States of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia; Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, Hungary, East Germany, and various groups in the pre-war Russian states such as Ukraine and others.

I wish to make it clear that the resolution is not intended to encourage any premature revolution. We do not wish to cause the patriots in those countries prematurely to take up arms and to sacrifice the leadership in those areas. But we do want to assure them that we have not forgotten them, and that we hold out a message of hope for their ultimate liberation.

At the same time, we serve notice upon Russia that while she is making a vicious attack upon the democracies of the West, we intend to emphasize before the bar of public opinion her own weaknesses and criminal acts.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator from Illinois is to be complimented and congratulated for his leadership in the Senate on this resolution. It was a real privilege for me to be invited to share as a cosponsor of the resolution. This is exactly the kind of thing that needs to be done, where the executive branch and the legislative branch of the Government cooperate completely in a statement of the fundamental issues of foreign policy.

Premier Khrushchev is right, indeed, when he says that we seek to discredit communism. He may be right, indeed, when he says that we interfere in at least some Soviet affairs, Soviet affairs which are not at all decent, and anything but honorable. What we seek to do is to reassure people who are devoted to freedom and independence, as the Senator from Illinois has stated, that they are not forgotten and that they will not be forgotten. I hope we seek to reassure them that in any conference we attend, one of the items on the agenda must always be that the Soviet Union be called to account for her failure to keep her commitments in the postwar period, commitments of free elections and freedom to the now captive states, and, indeed, for the rape of and the assault upon Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in the period of the 1940's.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. SCOTT. I congratulate the distinguished Senator from Illinois in offering and pressing for the adoption of the resolution. I was very proud to be the individual who secured a plank in the platform of the Republican Party at the national convention of 1950 along the same line. I have at all times been, as the Senator from Illinois has been, very much interested in the problem of the captive nations. If Mr. Khrushchev says we meddled, then my answer to him is that, in my judgment, it is proper to ask questions of a jailor as to who is in the jail and why they are there.

I believe the sad and tragic posture of the captive peoples should always be kept before world opinion. We should always remember that one of the great weaknesses of expanding Soviet materialism lies in the fact that the only satellites which the Soviet Union can trust are those which it thrusts into the air, not those which it thrusts into prisons. Therefore, I believe that we at all times and in all conferences should reserve the right to discuss their relations among all peoples as to their future destiny and their right to govern themselves. We should continue to hold out the hope that freedom, indeed, is a blessing to which they have every right to aspire and to hope for.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank both the Senator from Minnesota and the Senator from Pennsylvania for their remarks. Both Senators were very valuable allies in this struggle, as were many other Members of the Senate. At an appropriate time, I shall see to it that the names of those Senators are included in the Record.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in the Record the text of the joint resolution which was passed, setting the third week of July as Captive Nations Week, together with the proclamation by the President of the United States putting the resolution into effect.

There being no objection, the resolution and proclamation were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

PUBLIC LAW 86-90 86TH CONGRESS, SENATE
JOINT RESOLUTION 111, JULY 17, 1959

Joint resolution providing for the designation of the third week of July as "Captive Nations Week"

Whereas the greatness of the United States is in large part attributable to its having been able, through the democratic process, to achieve a harmonious national unity of its people, even though they stem from the most diverse of racial, religious, and ethnic backgrounds; and

Whereas this harmonious unification of the diverse elements of our free society has led the people of the United States to possess a warm understanding and sympathy for the aspirations of peoples everywhere and to recognize the natural interdependency of the peoples and nations of the world; and

Whereas the enslavement of a substantial part of the world's population by Communist imperialism makes a mockery of the idea of peaceful coexistence between nations and constitutes a detriment to the natural bonds

of understanding between the people of the United States and other peoples; and

Whereas since 1918 the imperialistic and aggressive policies of Russian communism have resulted in the creation of a vast empire which poses a dire threat to the security of the United States and of all the free peoples of the world; and

Whereas the imperialistic policies of Communist Russia have led, through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation of the national independence of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam, and others; and

Whereas these submerged nations look to the United States, as the citadel of human freedom, for leadership in bringing about their liberation and independence and in restoring to them the enjoyment of their Christian, Jewish, Moslem, Buddhist, or other religious freedoms, and of their individual liberties; and

Whereas it is vital to the national security of the United States that the desire for liberty and independence on the part of the peoples of these conquered nations should be steadfastly kept alive; and

Whereas the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of the people of these submerged nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to war and one of the best hopes for a just and lasting peace; and

Whereas it is fitting that we clearly manifest to such peoples through an appropriate and official means the historic fact that the people of the United States share with them their aspirations for the recovery of their freedom and independence: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the third week in July 1959 as "Captive Nations Week" and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. The President is further authorized and requested to issue a similar proclamation each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world.

Approved July 17, 1959.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK, 1959

A proclamation by the President of the United States of America

Whereas many nations throughout the world have been made captive by the imperialistic and aggressive policies of Soviet communism; and

Whereas the peoples of the Soviet-dominated nations have been deprived of their national independence and their individual liberties; and

Whereas the citizens of the United States are linked by bonds of family and principle to those who love freedom and justice on every continent; and

Whereas it is appropriate and proper to manifest to the peoples of the captive nations the support of the Government and the people of the United States of America for their just aspirations for freedom and national independence; and

Whereas by a joint resolution approved July 17, 1959, the Congress has authorized and requested the President of the United States of America to issue a proclamation designating the third week in July 1959 as Captive Nations Week and to issue a similar proclamation each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been

achieved for all the captive nations of the world:

Now, therefore, I, Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning July 19, 1959, as Captive Nations Week.

I invite the people of the United States of America to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities and I urge them to study the plight of the Soviet-dominated nations and to recommit themselves to the support of the just aspirations of the peoples of those captive nations.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 17th day of July in the year of our Lord 1959 and of the independence of the United States of America the 184th.

[SEAL]

D. D. EISENHOWER.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, in the last hour or two, a number of representatives of the press asked me how it happened that the third week of July was set as the week to commemorate the captive nations, when that happened to be the week in which Vice President Nixon took off for Moscow and landed there. The question has been raised as to whether this was intentional or purely coincidental. I can say most emphatically that it was purely coincidental.

The original resolution called for making the week of July 4 Captive Nations Week. But there was a delay in the Senate Committee on the Judiciary in dealing with the matter, largely because of the lateness with which the resolution was introduced. Therefore, it was not until the 6th day of July that the Senate could pass upon the matter. So it was necessary to fix the period as the third week of July, rather than the week of July 4.

We did not know when Vice President Nixon would go to Russia or when he would arrive. But the fates obscurely willed it that it should be in the same week, and that Mr. Khrushchev should blow off at precisely the time of the arrival of the Vice President.

Mr. SCOTT. It may be that Mr. Khrushchev had read of the fact that July is also National Hot Dog Month, and he may have thought that it was also National Hot Foot Month. There is always that possibility.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have no regrets of having stirred up Mr. Khrushchev. I think it is always well to have a bully revealed in his own character.

The policy of Khrushchev's first of being soft and gentle, and then of being tough, is the familiar cat and mouse tactics. It is precisely what Hitler used to do in the 1930's. I think we should be immune to his blandishments and unafraid of his threats.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed at the conclusion of my remarks on this subject the text of a Captive Nations Week manifesto which was issued by the American Friends of the Captive Nations, under the chairmanship of Mr. Christopher Emmet, who, by the way, is a collateral descendant of the great Irish patriot, Robert Emmet, and who has struggled for freedom all his life,

continuing the traditions of the Emmet family; and also under the chairmanship of Msgr. Jonas Balkunas, chairman of the Conference of Americans of Central Eastern European Descent; and Mr. Stefan Korbonski, chairman of the Assembly of Captive European Nations.

There being no objection, the manifesto was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK MANIFESTO

Issued by the American Friends of the Captive Nations, the Conference of Americans of Central Eastern European Descent, and the Assembly of Captive European Nations on the occasion of the opening of Captive Nations Week, July 19, 1959

The undersigned organizations, which are dedicated to the liberation of the captive peoples now subjugated by the Kremlin, hail as a step of historic significance the President's proclamation of July 17 designating the third week of July as Captive Nations Week, to be observed throughout the United States, "with appropriate ceremonies and activities."

We believe the captive peoples and the free world both, owe a particular debt of gratitude to the House and Senate of the U.S. Congress which unanimously passed the joint resolution upon which the President's action was based.

We agree wholeheartedly with the basic propositions of the joint congressional resolution:

1. That "the enslavement of a substantial part of the world's population by Communist imperialism makes a mockery of the idea of peaceful coexistence between Nations";

2. That "the submerged nations look to the United States as a citadel of human freedom for leadership in bringing about their liberation and independence and in restoring to them the enjoyment of their * * * religious freedoms and of their individual liberties";

3. That "the desire for liberation and independence by the overwhelming majority of the people of these subjugated nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to war and one of the best hopes for a just and lasting peace."

We are profoundly convinced that the national observances of Captive Nations Week will serve the cause of America and the entire free world; that by thus dramatically demonstrating our continuing concern over the fate of the captive peoples, we shall be bolstering their morale; that the will to liberation of the captive peoples and their hatred of the regime that oppresses them constitute the chief deterrent to a shooting war and, properly supported, could become the West's most effective instrument in the cold war; and that Captive Nations Week, if it is nationally observed and treated as a moral guide to action, will strengthen the hand of the West in all of its critical negotiations with the Kremlin. The ultimate impact of Captive Nations Week, however, will depend on its translation into concrete political and diplomatic measures.

The West has made a number of efforts to bring about serious international discussions on the subject of captive nations. Perhaps the most forceful statement made by a Western spokesman was contained in President Eisenhower's letter of January 13, 1958 to Nikolai Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. He reminded Mr. Bulganin that "the heads of our two governments, together with the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom agreed in 1945 that the peoples of these countries should have the right to choose the form of government under which they would live, and to foster the conditions under which

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these peoples could exercise their right of free choice." In closing his letter the President said: "I propose that we should now discuss this matter. There is an intrinsic need of this in the interest of peace and justice, which seems to me compelling."

Unfortunately the West's efforts have not been sufficiently persistent. It has acquiesced too easily before the Kremlin's repeated and arrogant refusal to discuss the matter of the captive nations at the United Nations or to place it on the agenda of diplomatic conferences. By its failure, for example to insist that this matter be included in the agenda at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Geneva, has the West not tacitly accepted the position that the enforcement of solemn international covenants to which the Soviet Union is a party should not be discussed if the Soviet Government offers objection, while the West itself stands willing to discuss new Soviet demands which fly in the face of international covenants and whose acceptance would involve the abandonment of moral principle and of the freedom of millions of its friends in Europe?

Concretely, the undersigned organizations wish to propose:

1. That the position taken by President Eisenhower in his letter of January 13, 1958, be made the basis for a forthright, inspiring and comprehensive Western plan for a just and lasting European settlement, including the liberation of the captive nations through free elections, the reunification of Germany, and, based on these measures, the conclusion of the pacts on nonaggression and disarmament.

2. That this plan be made the cornerstone of Western diplomacy over the coming period, and that the West insist on its discussion in all diplomatic negotiations with the Soviets.

3. That the question of the captive nations be raised at every session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The proclamation of a Western plan for a general European settlement and the resolute pursuit of this goal in all the West's political and diplomatic actions, would strengthen the moral position of the Western powers and restore confidence in their steadfastness. It would bolster the spirit of resistance of the captive peoples; and it would set in motion political pressures that could ultimately compel the Soviets to consent to an acceptable settlement.

Only in this way, we are convinced, can the West avoid the dilemma of having to choose between the dire alternatives of war or step-by-step surrender.

CHRISTOPHER EMMET,
Chairman, American Friends of the
Captive Nations.

MSGR. JONAS BALKUNAS,
Chairman, Conference of Americans
of Central Eastern European
Descent.

STEFAN KORBONSKI,
Chairman, Assembly of Captive Euro-
pean Nations.

COMMENT BY DEPUTY SOVIET PREMIER MIKOYAN ON NOMI- NATION OF LEWIS L. STRAUSS

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I am certain that we are not always aware in the Senate when what we say and what we do may have its impact, in one degree or another, on foreign affairs. I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the text of an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow headed "Governors," which contains the opinion of Mr. Anastas Mikoyan concerning the rejection by the Senate

of the nomination of Mr. Lewis L. Strauss to be Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Mikoyan said:

I'm not usually in agreement with the [U.S.] Senate, but we were pleased when the Senate disapproved his nomination.

Mr. Mikoyan is cheered by the victory which he has obtained.

There being no objection, the dispatch was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GOVERNORS

Mikoyan, who traveled across the United States earlier this year, lectured the visiting Governors at length on the Soviet Government's desire for East-West trade. He again accused the U.S. State Department of trying to raise a dollar curtain.

He also assailed Lewis L. Strauss for denying an export permit for 12,000 tons of steel pipe to the Soviet Union. Strauss made the decision while serving as Secretary of Commerce on a recess appointment.

"I'm not usually in agreement with the [U.S.] Senate," Mikoyan said, "but we were pleased when the Senate disapproved his nomination."

This was the second major conference at the Kremlin between the Governors and a Soviet leader. They met Soviet Premier Khrushchev on July 8.

THE VIENNA YOUTH HOSPITAL

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, some time ago, I addressed the Senate on the subject of the Vienna Youth Festival which presently is underway. As I indicated in my previous remarks in the Senate, the festival will be attended by a number of representatives of Communist youth organizations in the Iron Curtain countries.

I pointed out that although I felt it was fitting and proper for young Americans to attend the festival, they should do so, not in an official capacity, but, rather, as individuals, and they should use that opportunity to carry to every meeting they possibly could attend the message of American democracy, and they should state there the principles of freedom and the position of the free nations.

I have received some very favorable comments regarding that statement by me; the comments have come from the press of the country—the religious press, the daily press, and the student press.

I was interested to note that an article attacking the speech I made in the Senate on the Vienna Youth Festival was published in the so-called Komsomol'skaya Pravda, which is the Communist youth paper of the Soviet Union. The writer of the article which was published in that newspaper criticized me for what he called my effort to indoctrinate, in what the writer of the article stated was an improper manner, the minds of our young people who will attend that youth festival.

I wish to make clear that the festival is indeed a Communist-dominated activity. Nevertheless, I believe we should meet these issues head on. So I am pleased to note that our State Department and our groups of young people take a similar view.

I asked the Library of Congress to prepare a translation of the article

which was published in the Pravda publication. The article is entitled, according to the translation, "Senator HUMPHREY Gets Ready for the Festival."

The author of the article has taken me to task for alerting our young people to what the festival is about, and for urging our young people to challenge the Communists and the Soviets, wherever they find them.

I read now a part of the translation of the article in the Pravda publication:

Now Senator HUMPHREY is quoted as giving the following advice to those about to participate in the festival: "They should be thoroughly instructed as to all aspects of our internal and external policies, on problems of our educational system, on labor question, on principles of private initiative. * * * They should properly understand the widely spread misconception as to racial discrimination, military alliances, atomic tests. * * * Only those who deeply understand these facts and principles can be an asset to the festival."

The Communist author of the article also stated:

Apparently Senator HUMPHREY wants to avoid such situations when an American, asked why they (the Americans) do not accept the proposals concerning curbing atomic tests, would answer: "Well we ourselves are against these terrible bombs," or would even describe how their mothers and sisters used to go to Washington with their petitions in this matter.

Mr. President, I have taken up with the Columbia Broadcasting System the subject of the Vienna Youth Festival. I have urged that the Columbia Broadcasting System make a broadcast on this subject. I am happy to state that Dr. Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, indicated to me on July 14, that serious consideration was being given to televising a 30-minute documentary film on the Vienna Youth Festival. In fact, I understand that that decision has been made, and that the Columbia Broadcasting System will televise at least a 30-minute documentary film on the Vienna Youth Festival. That will be enlightening in regard to what is occurring there.

I call this matter to the attention of the Senate, because it is obvious that action taken in this body does have an effect.

The other day I received a telegram from Mayor Willy Brandt, of Berlin, on the resolution which I submitted in the Senate, in backing our Secretary of State in connection with our negotiations at Geneva. I am happy to note that the mayor of Berlin thought that was important and worthwhile, and indicated that the press in free Berlin had heralded that particular action.

I feel that when the executive and the legislative branches of our Government work together on these important matters of foreign policy, such action is indeed helpful and salutary.

TRANSACTION OF ADDITIONAL ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following additional routine business was transacted:

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ADDITIONAL REPORTS OF
COMMITTEES

The following additional reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. ALLOTT, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with amendments:

S. 2308. A bill to validate certain extended oil and gas leases (Rept. No. 574).

FEDERAL ELECTIONS ACT OF 1959—
REPORT OF A COMMITTEE—INDIVIDUAL VIEWS

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report an original bill entitled "Federal Elections Act of 1959," and I submit a report (No. 573) thereon. I ask unanimous consent that the report may be printed, together with individual views.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be received and the bill will be placed on the calendar; and, without objection, the report will be printed, as requested by the Senator from Missouri.

The bill (S. 2436) to revise the Federal election laws, to prevent corrupt practices in Federal elections, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and placed on the calendar.

ADDITIONAL BILLS INTRODUCED
AND REPORTED

The following additional bills were introduced and reported, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred or placed on the calendar, as follows:

By Mr. HENNINGS:

S. 2436. A bill to revise the Federal election laws, to prevent corrupt practices in Federal elections, and for other purposes; placed on the calendar.

(See the remarks of Mr. HENNINGS when he reported the above bill, which appear under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

By Mr. NEUBERGER:

S. 2437. A bill to provide for the reservation of the power from the John Day Dam for use in the State within which such dam is located; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. NEUBERGER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 2438. A bill to authorize certain persons to be appointed as probationary or permanent teachers in the public schools of the District of Columbia; and

S. 2439. A bill to authorize certain teachers in the public schools of the District of Columbia to count as creditable service for retirement purposes certain periods of authorized leave without pay taken by such teachers for educational purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

(See the remarks of Mr. MORSE when he introduced the above bills, which appear under a separate heading.)

RESERVATION OF POWER FROM
JOHN JAY DAM TO STATES OF
OREGON AND WASHINGTON

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, out of order, I introduce a bill to provide for the reservation of the power from the John Day Dam for use in the States

where the dam is located. Under terms of the bill, the States of Oregon and Washington would share equally in the amount of power produced by the huge Columbia River project which is now, fortunately, under construction. I propose this legislation because precedent for it has been set at many other places in the Columbia River Basin and in the Nation.

The at-site power from Hungry Horse Dam has been reserved since the completion of that mighty project for use within the State where it is located. This has given Montana a guarantee of a minimum share of 208,000 kilowatts from the federally generated power in the Bonneville Power Administration system. It is also true that S. 555, which would have authorized construction of the great Federal high dam at Hells Canyon, provided for the reservation of a half million kilowatts from that project for use exclusively within the State of Idaho and the Snake River Basin.

Similarly, at the present time there is before the Senate S. 1226, a bill introduced by the two illustrious Senators from the State of Montana to authorize construction of the Knowles-Paradise Dam in the Clark Fork Basin. This authorization would reserve the full amount of the at-site firm power production attributable to the project for use within the State of Montana. Similarly, in the Flood Control Act of 1958 half of the 450,000 kilowatts to be produced at the Big Bend Dam on the Missouri River was reserved for use within the State of South Dakota. All of these are reasonable and technically feasible reservations relating to specific projects and I certainly have no objection to them.

MANY PRECEDENTS FOR POWER RESERVATION

Except for tiny segments of three other States, the four States comprising the Pacific Northwest and the Columbia River Basin are Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. At the present time Montana has the Hungry Horse Reservation and the proposed Knowles-Paradise Reservation to protect its minimum share of the Federal generation in the region. Southern Idaho is not now in the Bonneville Power Administration marketing area, but it has several Bureau of Reclamation projects with power installations, Minidoka, Palisades, American Falls, Anderson Ranch, and Cascade Reservoir. Although there is no express reservation of the power from these projects that I know of, as a practical matter almost their entire production is in fact reserved for use within southern Idaho because the Bureau of Reclamation has no lines extending outside the State. It sells power primarily to the public agencies within the State through wheeling contracts with the Idaho Power Co.

Thus, both of the upstream States in the basin have, in effect, a minimum protected share of the Federal power development of the Columbia River Basin, by keeping within their borders some of the power generated therein. At the same time Oregon and Washington, the two States which actually use the major

share of the power from the Federal projects in the region, have no legal or physical guarantee of receiving even a minimum amount of that power. It has increasingly seemed to me that some form of insurance to Oregon and Washington would be only fair and equitable. And when the geographical reservation method is not abused, this is what it amounts to: An insurance policy for the State where a project is located that all the power generated there will not be exported from the State which provides it.

Last Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, July 15, 16, and 17, hearings were held by the Subcommittee on Flood Control, Rivers, and Harbors of the Senate Public Works Committee on S. 1927, a bill to amend the Bonneville Project Act in order to establish the Bonneville Power Corporation.

POWER ALLOCATION PROTECTS OREGON

During these hearings the problem of geographical allocation of power was much discussed, and its pros and cons widely debated. I came away from these hearings with my previous feeling strongly reinforced. Generally, I feel that geographical allocation of power from some projects, or a partial allocation from specific projects, is acceptable as a means of providing minimum protection to the area where the power is generated. The major danger of such allocation arises when the device is overworked, that is, when a large proportion of the available power in the system is expressly allocated in geographical terms, with the result that the system is seriously split up. I have always opposed this sort of extensive Balkanization and always will, because it makes efficient operation of a power system impossible; power in any integrated system must generally be free to flow where it is needed at any given time, under the terms of existing contracts, and where specific allocations comprise a large proportion of the total system power, the resulting conflicts could be seriously detrimental to the entire operation of the system.

As I listened to the testimony at these hearings, the feeling grew on me that it would not be unfair to remedy this situation by a simple legislative enactment. I raised the question of such a proposal with several of the witnesses, including Dr. William A. Pearl, Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration, and his solicitor, Mr. Raymond Coulter; as well as with Mr. Hugh Smith, attorney for Pacific Power & Light Co. and Pacific Northwest Power Corp.

Dr. Pearl and Mr. Coulter agreed that a reservation of power from the John Day Dam for the State of Oregon would be advisable and beneficial to the State. I request unanimous consent to include at this point a brief excerpt from the hearing record where I discussed this problem with Dr. Pearl and Mr. Coulter.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Senator NEUBERGER. Dr. Pearl, I would like to ask you and Mr. Coulter a question.

You discussed a little earlier the Hungry Horse power reservation and its method of